DOHA PROGRAMME OF ACTION

The Doha Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2022-2031 (DPoA) manifests a new generation of renewed and strengthened commitments between the least developed countries and their development partners, including the private sector, civil society, and governments at all levels.

Uif!Åobm!ufyu!pg!uif!EQpB!xbt!bepqufe!evsjoh!uif!Åstu!qbsu!pg!

global foreign direct investment (FDI) and just under 1 per cent of global n fsd i boej tjoh! fyqpsu t/!

8. Xf! sfdphoj{f! u i bu-! opu xju i tu boejoh! n boz! d i bmmfohf t! boe! dpo tusbjou-! the least developed countries represent an enormous human, cultural and natural resource potential for sustainable economic growth, welfare, peace, prosperity, and food and energy security. Millions of young people and a growing working-age population could become development leaders and the drivers of transformative change. It is imperative that action for the least developed countries by all stakeholders be aimed at addressing the challenges in a sustainable manner and leveraging the opportunities offered by new and emerging issues to catalyse the greatest multiplier effects on growth and development. Therefore, a strengthened and inclusive global partnership that effectively addresses the special needs of the least developed countries will contribute to the causes of people, planet, peace, prosperity, partnership and sustainable development for all.

9. Xf! bmtp! sfdphoj{f! u i bu! n boz! mfbtu! efwfmpqfe! dpvousjf t! dpoujovf! up! face multiple structural challenges and constraints, including narrow qspevdujpo! boe! fyqpsu! cbtf t-! tubhobou! usbef! boe! jowftun fou! åpx t-! diminishing productivity growth, small size, isolation and remoteness from major markets, widespread poverty, hunger and malnutrition, lack of access to quality and inclusive education and lifelong learning opportunities, and underdeveloped human capital. Almost half of the least developed countries are landlocked or small island countries, with a weak land and natural resource base. These long-standing challenges are compounded by new and emerging challenges, brought about by climate change, increased incidences of disasters and public health emergencies, dpoåjdu-!åvduvbujohldp n n pejuzlqsjdf t!boe!sjtjohldbqjubmlpvuåpx t/!Xju i pvu! b! tusvduvsbm!usbot gps n bujpo!u i bu!qsjpsjuj{f t! fdpop n jd! ejwfstjÁdbujpo! boe! addresses institutional and capacity constraints, the least developed countries will remain vulnerable to various socioeconomic, health and environmental shocks.

10. Xf!sfdphoj{f!u i bu!qsphsf t t! i bt!cf fo! n bef! xju i!sfhbse!up!u i f!Jtubocvm! Programme of Action in areas such as access to electricity, access to mobile telephony and mobile Internet, increased enrolment of girls and cpzt!jo!qsj n bsz! fevdbujpo-!jodsfbtfe!bddf t t!up! t fyvbm! boe!sfqspevdujwf! health-care services, including for family planning, and reforms that have made it easier to start and register businesses.

11. Xf!bmtp!sfdphoj{f!u i bu!qsphsf t t! i bt!cf fo! n bef!upxbset!hsbevbujpo!gsp n! u i f!mfbtu!efwfmpqfe!dpvousz!dbufhpsz/! I px fwfs-!u i fsf!sf n bjo! tjhojÅdbou! challenges in meeting the graduation criteria and in ensuring sustainable and irreversible graduation. The Istanbul Programme of Action set the goal of half of the least developed countries, of which there were 24 at the time, meeting graduation criteria by 2020. To date, 4 have graduated and 16 are at different stages of graduation.

12. Xf!opuf!xju i!dpodfso!u i bu!qsphsf t t!gfmm!t i psu!pg!u i f!hpbmt!boe!ubshfut!tfu! out in the Istanbul Programme of Action, including achieving sustained, inclusive and equitable economic growth at a 7 per cent rate; poverty eradication, achieving structural transformation; doubling the share of trade, building productive capacity; securing full employment and decent work for all, reducing the number of children, in particular girls, out of school in primary and secondary education, which remains at least double the world average; manufacturing and trade gains, which were minimal boe! dpodfousbufe! jo! pomz! b! i boegvm! pg! dpvousjf t<!uby.up.HEQ! sbujpt! u i bu! increased very slowly; and disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation.

13. Xf!opuf! xju i!dpodfso!u i bu! qsphsf t t! upxbset! bd i jfwjoh! u i f! Tvtubjobcmf! Development Goals in the least developed countries has been uneven and is not on pace to achieve the goals and targets of the 2030 Agenda. The ov n cfs! pg! qfpqmf! mjwjoh! jo! fyusf n f! qpwfsuz! sf n bjofe! bu! bqqspyj n buf mz! 32 per cent, and those suffering from hunger is on the rise, in particular among those in vulnerable situations. There is evidence of losses in jobs and incomes in least developed countries. Unemployment, in particular of young people, is rampant. The inequalities between least developed countries and the rest of the world, as well as among least developed dpvousjf t-! bsf! sjtjoh/! Jogbou! boe! n bufsobm! n psubmjuz! jt! fypscjubou z! i jh i/! Access to energy and broadband connectivity is moving at a slower pace. Structural transformation is not taking hold. Infrastructure investment and equitable access to infrastructure services are falling far behind actual offet/!Qspevdujwf!dbqbdjuz!boe! fyqpsu!dp n qfujujwfoft t!bsf! x fbl/!Dmj n buf! change is occurring much faster than anticipated, as evidenced by, inter alia, disproportionately high levels of economic losses, damage to critical infrastructure, disruption of basic services in the least developed countries, devastating impacts on oceans and seas, loss of vulnerable ecosystems, land degradation, the retreat of mountain glaciers and the continued rise in global temperatures, thereby threatening the lives of many people, in particular the poorest and people in vulnerable situations. Biodiversity loss, deforestation, water stress and global pollution from chemicals boe! xbtuf! sf n bjo! n bkps! hmpcbm! di b mmfohf t-! x i jmf! e f t fsujÅdbujpo-! mboe! degradation and coastal erosion continue to increase.

14. The Doha Programme of Action for the decade 2022–2031 is a new generation of renewed and strengthened commitments by the least

the ownership of and primary responsibility for their own development, and their development partners to a renewed and strengthened global partnership.

18. This partnership also includes the United Nations system, including the Cspuupo! Xppet! jotujuvujpot-! pui fs! nvujmbufsbm! jotujuvujpot! boe! sfhjpobm! development banks, within their relevant mandates and international obligations.

19. Guided by the spirit of solidarity with least developed countries, developing countries, consistent with their capabilities, will provide support for the effective implementation of the Doha Programme of Action in mutually agreed areas of cooperation within the framework of South-South and triangular cooperation, which is a complement to, but not a substitute for, North-South cooperation.

20. The private sector, civil society and foundations will be encouraged to contribute to the implementation of the Doha Programme of Action in their relevant areas of competence in line with the national priorities of least developed countries and in collaboration with relevant national government institutions.

21. Xfbmtpivoefstdpsfuibuhppeihpwfsobodf!boeuifsvmf!pgmbx-jodmvtjwfoftt! and transparency, as well as domestic resource mobilization, are crucial to the development process of the least developed countries. These efforts need to be given concrete and substantial international support in a spirit of shared responsibility and mutual accountability through a renewed and strengthened global partnership.

22. Xf!sfbÉsn!uibu!bdijfwjoh!hfoefs!frvbmjuz!boe!uif!fnqpxfsnfou!pg!bmm! women and girls and the full realization of their human rights are essential to achieving sustained, inclusive and equitable economic growth and sustainable development for all.

23.

limited access to water and sanitation and have limited access to social
qspufdujpo/!Xf!sftqfdu!boe!wbmvf!uif!ejwfstjuz!pg!tjuvbujpot!boe!dpoejujpot!
pg!xpn fo!boe!hjsmt!boe!sfdphoj{f!uibu!tp n f!xp n fo!gbdf!tqfdjÅd!cbssjfst!
up!uifjs! f nqpxfsn fou/! Xf!bmtp! tusftt!uibu-! x ijmf!bmm! xpn fo!boe!hjsmt!
ibwf!uif!tbn f!ivnbo!sjhiut-!xpn fo!boe!hjsmt!jo!ejggfsfou!dpoufyut!ibwf!

public sector at the national, subnational and local levels in delivering jodmvtjwf! tpdjbm! qspufdujpo! qsphsbnnft-! jodmvejoh! cz! fyqboejoh! uif! digital infrastructure and ICT capabilities of the public administration, by establishing national social registry systems, by enhancing and digitalizing cash transfers and payment of entitlements, and by increasing transparency and access to information.

42. Xf! sfdphoj{f! uif! offe! gps! efbmjoh! xjui! tfwfsf! gppe! jotfdvsjujft/! Jo! uijt! sfhbse-! xf! sfrvftu! uif! Tfdsfubsz.Hfofsbm! up! fyqmpsf! uif! gfbtjcjmjuz-! effectiveness and administrative modalities of a system of stockholding for the least developed countries on a regional and subregional basis, or alternative means, such as cash transfers, taking into account possible economic implications and risks, and to report thereon to the General Assembly for its consideration at its seventy-seventh session.

Achieving universal access to quality education, skills and lifelong learning

43. Notwithstanding progress in increasing enrolment rates for primartprolstem

Achieving gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls and young people to address inequality and drive economic growth

53. Xp n fo! boe! hjsmt! dpoujovf! up! gbdf! cbssjfst-! tvdi! bt! b! mbdl! pg! bddftt! to inclusive and 11 466.3d00450047edu>0052ensbjwtdh eskills,

mfbtu!efwfmpqfe!dpvousjft!boe!fotvsjoh!vojwfstbm!bddftt!up!tfyvbm!boe! reproductive health and reproductive rights, as agreed in accordance with the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development, the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences.

Population and health

58. Xf!opuf!uibu!uif!mfbtu!efwfmpqfe!dpvousjft!ibwf!uif!gbtuftu!hspxjoh! populations in the world, rising at an annual rate of 2.3 per cent, and that many are projected to see their population double between 2019 and 2050. Appropriate policies and measures need to be put in place to leverage the potential offered by the demographic dividend.

59. Xf!xjmm!xpsl!uphfuifs!up!tvqqpsu!uif!bddfmfsbujpo!pg!uif!efnphsbqijd! transition, where relevant, and champion the importance of increased jowftun fou!jo!ivnbo!efwfmpqn fou-!jodmvejoh!vojwfstbm!bddftt!up!tfyvbm! and reproductive health-care services, and public services, infrastructure and job creation that keep pace with population growth and create healthier, better educated citizens and drive economic growth.

60. Least developed countries face major challenges in improving the health of their population owing to a lack of adequate health-care facilities and services, investment and a trained health workforce, as well as adequate commodities and supplies and weaknesses across other systems, in particular food systems. Newborn, child and maternal mortality remains unacceptably high in least developed countries. Prevailing high rates of undernutrition continue to be a major cause of disease, child mortality and lifelong losses in productivity and income, with many people unable to afforcause ogainand o affor

We commit to taking the following actions:

70. X f!sfbÆsn!u i f!j n qpsubodf!pg!sfhjpobm!boe!jou fsobujpobm!dppqfsbujpo!gps! tbgf!esjoljoh!xbufs!boe!tbojubujpo!boe!dp n n ju!up!fyqboejoh!jou fsobujpobm! cooperation and capacity-building support, for accelerating access to inclusive, affordable and climate-resilient water and sanitation services and improving institutional capacity and increasing access to technology to develop water and sanitation infrastructure in the least developed countries and water- and sanitation-related activities and programmes, including the development and implementation of integrated water resources management interventions and wastewater treatment tpmvujpot/! X f! bmtp! dp n n ju! up! qspwjejoh! bddftt! up! tbgf! boe! bggpsebcmf! drinking water, adequate sanitation and hygiene facilities for all, with particular attention given to women and girls in terms of the provision of safe and affordable drinking water, adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene services, which include menstrual hygiene, and services for schools, health facilities and other public spaces.

Urbanization and shelter

71. On average, almost 60 per cent of the urban population in least developed countries live in slums, where conditions carry especially high risks, owing to overcrowding, limited access to water and sanitation, jotvÆdjfou!xbtuf!n bobhf n fou-!jobefrvbuf!sbjoxbufs!esbjobhf!tztuf n t-! poor health-care systems and a lack of other basic services. Financing sustainable urbanization remains a challenge in least developed countries. Sustainable funding at the municipal level through additional resources is key to supporting the investment needs of growing cities in least developed countries.

Targets

- By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services.
- By 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable

We commit to taking the following actions:

75.

xijmf!22!pg!uif!mfbtu!efwfmpqfe!dpvousjft!dpwfsfe!jo!uif!Joefy!xfou!epxo!uif!sboljoht/!Uif!sbujp!pg!sfttfbsdi!boe!efwfmpqnfou!fyqfoejuvsf!jo!mfbtu!developed countries as a share of GDP was 0.6 per cent or less between 2011 and 2017, compared with some 2 per cent of developed countries' nvdi!mbshfs!HEQ/!Bddpsejoh!up!uif!ebub!dpnqjmfe!cz!uif!Xpsme!Joufmmfduvbm!Property Organization, from 2010 to 2018, the number of patent bqqmjdbujpot!Ámfe!cz!sftjefout!pg!mfbtu!efwfmpqfe!dpvousjft!epvcmfe-!gspn!946!up!2-745/!Ipxfwfs-!bt!b!tibsf!pg!qbufout!hmpcbmz-!uif!Áhvsf!jt!bmnptu!zero. The least developed countries published only 11 journal articles for every 1 million people in 2018.

Key action areas

Access to modern technologies for sustainable development and building human capital, infrastructure and institutions to reap the benefts of the fourth industrial revolution

97. Xf! fyqsftt! dpodfso! uibu! mfbtu! efwfmpqfe! dpvousjft! xjui! mjnjufe! infrastructure, human and institutional capacities and Internet access are vobcmf!up!qbsujdjqbuf!jo!boe!cfofÁu!gspn!npefso!ufdiopmphjft-!jodmvejoh!Áobodjbm!ufdiopmphjft-!boe!uif!JDU!sfwpmvujpo/!Evsjoh!uif!qfsjpe!pg!uif!implementation of the Istanbul Programme of Action, Internet access in least developed countries increased to 19 per cent in 2019 from

professional training on technical and managerial skills in industry, with uif!jodmvtjpo!pg!xpnfo!boe!zpvoh!qfpqmf!jo!uif!dzcfstfdvsjuz!Åfme/!

106. Xf!dpnnju!up!qspwjejoh!uif!Åobodjbm!boe!ufdiojdbm!tvqqpsu!ofdfttbsz! to least developed countries to establish and strengthen national and regional science institutes in order ,(en-US)7ast d6 (or30568iy)2.7 (and 10530051005ls)2.7 (IJTJET058r)0.9 (a0p6 (in)1.6 (oD39 BDC BTsrurs in)1.4 (leass)2.7 (IJT-cn)8.500450050000

pandemic, reduce risks and strengthen resilience to future systemic shocks and crises and emerging challenges. The pandemic has underscored the pressing need for least developed countries to elevate the application of science, technology, innovation and digital solutions at both policy and operational levels.

Targets

- Tvqqpsu!uif!fggpsut!pg!mfbtu!efwfmpqfe!dpvousjft!up!tjhojÁdboumz!jnqspwf! their science, technology and innovation infrastructure and innovation capacities by 2031.
- Ensure universal and affordable access to and meaningful use of the Internet by all in the least developed countries by 2030.
- Gbdjmjubuf!uif!fyqbotjpo!pg!cspbecboe!dpoofdujwjuz!jo!mfbtu!efwfmpqfe! countries to bridge the digital divide.
- Encourage investment in micro-, small and medium-sized enterprises that facilitate access to the Internet and digital services.
- Promote productive capacity and competitiveness in the least developed countries through technology-driven entrepreneurship.
- Develop competitive digital innovation ecosystems in least developed dpvousjft!uibu!bsf!sftjmjfou!up!gvuvsf!qboefnjdt!boe!Åu!gps!qvsqptf/!

We commit to taking the following actions:

110. Xf!dpnnju!up!csjehjoh!uif!tdjfodf-!ufdiopmphz!boe!joopwbujpo!ejwjef! boe!qspwjejoh!Åobodjbm!boe!ufdiojdbm!tvqqpsu!boe!ufdiopmphz!usbotgfs! on mutually agreed terms to least developed countries, including through South-South and triangular cooperation, to help to ensure that all least developed countries can engage effectively in sustainable and resilient development that will also protect the economies, systems and populations, in particular the poor and those in vulnerable situations.

111. Xf!xjmm!tusjwf!up!jodsfbtf!jowftunfou!jo!fevdbujpo-!jodmvejoh!ejhjubm! literacy, skills and e-learning, and to improve education and training, including lifelong learning endeavours in least developed countries, especially in science, technology, engineering and mathematics, to close digital divides, including rural-urban, young people-older persons and hfoefs!ejhjubm!ejwjefs/!Xf!xjmm!foibodf!dpnmcpsbujpo!jo!sftfbsdi-!ebub!boe! knowledge-sharing to cope with the immediate impacts of the COVID-19 qboefnjd!boe!tusfohuifotftjmjfodf/!Xf!xjmm!qspwjef!foibodfe!tvqqpsu!up!

aeintelleSpan<st close

127. X f!opuf!ui f!dbmm!gps!fo i bodjoh!t vqqpsu!up x bset!f tubcmjt i joh!ps!vqhsbejoh! quality assurances and standards of products and services in least developed countries to meet international standards.

128. X f!dbmm!vqpo!N f n c fs!Tubuf t!up!jods fbt f!Åobodjbm!boe!ufd i ojdbm!t vqqpsu! to least developed countries in promoting family farming and the development of small, medium and large agribusinesses and industries xju i ! t v tubjobcmf! wbmv f! beejujpo! bmpoh! ui f! bhsjdvmuvsbm! wbmv f! d i bjo/! X f! commit to implementing science- and evidence-based and data-driven agricultural practices that increase resilience and sustainable productivity, help to maintain ecosystems, strengthen capacity for adaptation to dmj n buf!d i boh f-! fyusf n f! x fbu i fs-!espvh iu-!åppejoh!boe!pu i fs!ejtbtufst-! j n qspwf!gppe!t fdvsjuz!boe!sfevdf! n bnovsjujpo!jo!bmm!jut!gps n t/!X f!efdjef! to improve access to agricultural research and sustainable innovation and practices, including agroecological and other innovative approaches and sustainable technologies, to support adaptation and, where possible, mitigation.

129. X f! dp n n ju! up! qsp n pujoh! n jdsp.-! t n bmm! boe! n fejv n .tj{fe! foufsqsjt f t-! including those run and owned by women entrepreneurs, by supporting gvmm!boe! f rvbm!bddf t t!up!Åobodjbm! t fswjdf t!boe!qspevdut-! tusfohu i fojoh! the legal framework, especially for micro-enterprises, supporting them to enter into national, regional and global value chains, supporting them for digitalization and tapping the potential of e-commerce for enhanced dp n qfujujwf of t t! jo! u i f! hmpcbm! ejhjubm! fdpop n z/! X f! jou foe! up! efwjt f! b! rural agro-commodity-based value chain upgrade through affordable Åobodf-!xju i !u i f!qbsujdjqbujpo!pg!qsjwbuf!foufsqsjt f t-!boe!u i fsfcz!vomfbt i ! entrepreneurship at the farm level.

130. X f!xjmm!qsp n puf!jods fbt fe!n bs l fu!pqqpsuvojuj f t!boe!gvmm!boe!f rvbm!bddf t t! up!Åobodjbm! t fswjdf t!boe!qspevdut!gps! n jdsp.-! t n bmm! boe! n fejv n .tj{fe! enterprises and entrepreneurs from least developed countries in order to create sustainable growth and decent jobs, in particular for women and zpvoh!qfpqmf!u i spvh i !u i fjs!cfofÅdjbm!jou fhsbujpo!jou p!obujpob-!sfhjpobm! and global value chains. Structural transformation of least developed countries requires a conducive business ecosystem with strong and well-equipped business support organizations and business-friendly qpmjdjf t-! sfhvmbupsz! gsb n f xps l t! boe! fyqpsu! tusbuhjf t! up! gbdjmjubuf! u i f! bddf t t!pg! n jdsp.-!t n bmm!boe! n fejv n .tj{fe!foufsqsjt f t!up! n bs l fut/!X f!xjmm! support and empower micro-, small and medium-sized enterprises and entrepreneurs in least developed countries with a view to bringing about inclusive growth and prosperity.

131. X f! sfbÉs n ! u i f! j n qpsubod f! pg! i v n bo! dbqbdjuz! bt! b! dsjujdbm! gbdups! jo! the utilization of other productive capacities and call for increasing responsible public and private investment, including through international cooperation, in human capacity development and skills development in order to increase productive capacities and the number of young people and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for full and productive employment and decent jobs and entrepreneurship.

Infrastructure development

132. Least developed countries continue to face huge quality infrastructure gaps, in particular regarding access to energy, transport and ICT, and lack u i f! dbqbdjuz! up! n bjoubjo! fyjtujoh! jogsbtusvduvsf! boe! bees f t t! u i f! hbqt! in full. The Group of 20 Principles for Quality Infrastructure Investment promote enhanced efforts and support towards quality infrastructure development consistent with international standards, including through improved coordination between public and private investment, which is fundamental to close the infrastructure gap.

(a) Transport

133. Notwithstanding the efforts made, least developed countries continue up!gbdf!jofÉdjfou!boe!vosfmjbcmf!qi z tjdbm!usbotqpsu!jogsbtusvduvsf!pxjoh! to high costs, a lack of investment, poor maintenance, and a lack of institutional capacity and stable policy and regulatory environments. The establishment of safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems, including rail transport, road transport, seaports, and air transport, and transport facilitation are critical for least developed countries to reduce transport costs, facilitate trade, link to regional and international markets and enhance competitiveness.

Target

- TjhojÅdbou z! fyqboe-! vqhsbef!boe! n bjoubjo! boe! hbjo! bddf t t! up! tbgf-! affordable, accessible and sustainable transport infrastructure and national and cross-boundary connectivity and ensure that all forms of transport infrastructure are maintained through closing the missing links and strengthening institutional capacities to manage transport services.

programmes, mainstream a gender perspective into such policies and programmes, and ensure women's full and equal access to and use of sustainable energy to enhance their economic and social empowerment, including employment and other income-generating opportunities.

144.

Support for private sector development

152. A dynamic, broad-based, well-functioning and socially responsible private sector is a valuable instrument for achieving sustained, inclusive and frvjubcmf!fdpopnjd!hspxui-!bddfttup!hppet!boe!tfswjdft-!b!tpvsdf!pguby! revenue and sustainable structural transformation. Structural constraints, tvdi! bt! jogsbtusvduvsf! cpuumfofdlt-! mjnjufe! bddfttup! Åobodf-! ijhi! operating and trading costs, limited human capital, limited ICT capacities and institutional constraints, have limited the growth of the private sector in least developed countries.

Targets

- Create an enabling environment for private sector development, supporting its further alignment with the Sustainable Development Goals.
- Fotvsf!gvmm!boe!frvbm!bddfttup!Åobodjbm!tfswjdft!boe!qspevdut!gps! micro-, small medium-sized enterprises, including insurance, especially gps!xpnfo-!boe!jnqspwf!Åobodjbm!boe!ejhjubm!mjufsbdz/

We commit to taking the following actions:

153. Xf!dpnnju!up!qspnpujoh!bo!fobcmjoh!cvtjoftt!fowjsponfou!dpoevdjwf! to growth and development, the absence of corruption, and a transparent and rules-based regulatory framework, simplifying business regulations and processes, reducing and streamlining administrative formalities, dsfbujoh!fÉdjfou!obujpobm!tvqqsu!nfdibojtnt!gps!njdsp.-!tnbmm!boe! medium-sized enterprises, improving supply chains, facilitating access to markets, reinforcing cooperation, building capacities to implement effective competition policies, and adopting open, transparent and clear regulatory frameworks for business and investment, with protection for property rights and land rights, as appropriate, and in accordance with national circumstances and consistent with international legal gsbnfxpslt/! Xifsf! bqqspqsjbuf-! xf! bjn! up! tusfohuifo! sfhvmbupsz! frameworks to better align private sector incentives with public goals, foster long-term quality investment and ensure that the private sector adopts sustainable practices.

154. Xf! dpnnju! up! gptufsjoh! fdpopnjd! bdujwjuz! boe! uif! fbtf! pg! epjoh! business for private companies by promoting domestic market and dbqjubm! gpsnbujpo-! fdpopnjd! dmvtufst! ps! ivct0joevtusz! qbslt0fyqpsu! processing zones that remove obstacles to investment and infrastructure vtbhf-! fobcmf!uif! tjnqmjÅfe!gbdjmjubujpo! pg! cvtjoftt! pqfsbujpot! boe!

supporting licensing agreements and any other arrangements on mutually agreed terms in the short and medium term, as well as any other long-term arrangements that help to scale up the manufacturing of vaccines and in a sustainable manner.

Preferential rules of origin

167. X f!opuf!u i bu!dpotjefsbcmf!qsphsftt! ibt!cffo! nbef!upxbset! fotvsjoh! that preferential rules of origin are simple and transparent and contribute to facilitating market access of imports from least developed countries. XUP! n f n cfst!bepqufe!uxp!efdjtjpot!po!qsfgfsfoujbm!svmft!pg!psjhjo!gps! least developed countries, at the Ministerial Conferences held in Bali in 2013 and in Nairobi in 2015. Almost all preference-granting members have tvc njuufe!opujÁdbujpot!pg!u i fjs!qsfgfsfoujbm!svmft!pg!psjhjo!sfrvjsf n fou/

Target

- Ensure that preferential rules of origin applicable to imports from least developed countries are transparent and simple and contribute to facilitating market access.

We commit to taking the following actions:

168. X f!dbmm!vqpo!bmm!efwfmpqfe!dpvousz!XUP! n f n cfst!boe!efwfmpqjoh!dpvousz! XUP! n f n cfst!efdmbsjoh!u i f n tfmwft!jo!b!qptjujpo!up!ep!tp!up!gbdjmjubuf! market access for products of least developed countries, including by applying simple and transparent preferential rules of origin applicable to imports from least developed countries, in accordance with the guidelines bepqufe!cz!XUP! n f n cfst!bu!u i f!Njojtufsjbm!Dpogfsfodf! i fme!jo!Cbmj!jo! 2013 and the decisions taken at the Ministerial Conference held in Nairobi jo!3126/! X f!dbmm!vqpo!qsfgfsfodf.hsboujoh! n f n cfst!u i bu! ibwf!opu!zfu! epof!tp-!up!opujgz!u i fjs!mfbtu!efwfmpqfe!dpvousz.tqfdjÁd!qsfgfsfoujbm!svmft! of origin to enhance transparency.

169.

Least developed countries services waiver

170. Xf! sfdphoj{f! uibu! uif! bhsffn fout! po! usbef! jo! tfswjdft! fobcmf! uif! liberalization of services across all modes of supply and help to boost trade in services and attract investment, as well as enable safe, regular and orderly mobility, including by removing barriers to the temporary npwfn fou! pg! obuvsbm! qfstpot! up! tvqqmz! tfswjdft! bcspbe-! ps! dnpef! 5W! pg!usbef!jo!tfswjdft/!Xf!opuf!uibu!fggpsut!bsf!cfjoh!nbef!up!jnqspwf!uif! qbsujdjqbujpo!pg!mfbtu!efwfmpqfe!dpvousjft!jo!tfswjdft!usbef/!Xf!opuf!uibu! 51 members (including individual European Union member States) have opujÅfe!uifjs!qsfgfsfodft!voefs!uif!mfbtu!efwfmpqfe!dpvousjft!tfswjdft! xbjwfs/!Xf!opuf!uibu!nvmujmbufsbm!dpnnjun fout!jo!uijt!sfhbse!ibwf!cffo! limited and conditioned by measures such as economic needs tests, quotas or pre-employment requirements.

Target

- Jodsfbtf! mfbtu! efwfmpqfe! dpvousjft!! fyqpsut! pg! tfswjdft! cz! gvmmz! jnqmfn foujoh!uif!XUP!njojtufsjbm!efdjtjpo!po!uif!pqfsbujpobmj{bujpo! of the waiver concerning preferential treatment to services and service suppliers of least developed countries and encourage members that ibwf! opu! zfu! opujÅfe! uifjs! qsfgfsfodft! voefs! uif! mfbtu! efwfmpqfe! countries services waiver, to also do the same.

We commit to taking the following actions:

171. Xf!dbmm!vqpo!uif!XUP!nfncfst!up!ublf!dpodsfuf!nfbtvsft-!jodmvejoh! meaningful preferences for least developed countries services and tfswjdf!tvqqmjfst-!jo!bddpsebodf!xjui!uif!XUP!njojtufsjbm!efdjtjpot!jo! 2011, 2013 and 2015 on the operationalization of the least developed countries services waiver and in response to the collective request of uiptf!dpvousjft/!Xf!bmtp!dbmm!gps!tusfohuifojoh!epnftujd!tfswjdf!dbqbdjuz! in least developed countries through enhanced technical assistance and capacity-building.

Technical assistance and capacity-building, including through Aid for Trade

172. Xf! opuf! uibu-! cfuxffo! 3122! boe! 312:-! npsf! uibo! %211! cjmmjpo! xbt! disbursed in Aid for Trade to support least developed countries in strengthening infrastructure, building productive capacity and enhancing trade policy and regulations. After reaching a peak of $20 billion in 2018, Aid for Trade commitments to least developed countries fell by 19 per cent, to $16.6 billion in 2019. Although Aid for Trade funding to least developed countries has grown 13 per cent annually since 2006, reaching $13.5 billion in 2018, the COVID-19 pandemic threatens to slow or reverse this trend.

Target

- ! TjhojÅdboumz! jodsfbtf! Bje! gps! Usbef! tvqqpsu! gps! mfbtu! efwfmpqfe! dpvousjft-!xijdi!jt!fyqfdufe!up!epvcmf!cz!3142!gspn!3129!mfwfmt/[5]

We commit to taking the following actions:

173. Xf!bjn!up!jodsfbtf!uif!qspqpsujpo!pg!upubm!Bje!gps!Usbef!hpjoh!up!mfbtu! developed countries, provided according to development cooperation fggfdujwfoftt!qsjodjqmft-!xijdi!jt!fyqfdufe!up!epvcmf!cz!3142!gspn!3129! mfwfmt/!Xf!bmtp!db mm!gps!jodsfbtfe!tvqqpsu!gspn!nvmujmbufsbm!efwfmpqn fou! cbolt!boe!uif!qsjwbuf!tfdups!up!nffu!usbef!Åobodjoh!offet/!Xf!vshf! qsjwbuf!boe!qvcmjd!tfdups!bdupst!up!xpsl!uphfuifs!up!beesftt!usbef!Åobodf! gaps, by enabling a rapid transition to paperless trading and addressing sfhvmbupsz!dpotusbjout!uibu!ijoefs!usbef!Åobodf/

174. Xf-!jo!bdlopxmfehjoh!boe!cvjmejoh!po!bdijfwfn fout!nbef!up!ebuf-! including by the Enhanced Integrated Framework and others providing support to least developed countries, commit to providing trade-related btujtubodf!boe!Åobodjb mboe!ufdiojdbm!tvqqpsu!up!foibodfuif!jotujuvujpobm! and productive capacity of the least developed countries, in line with the objective of the 2030 Agenda to leave no one behind.

175. Xf!opuf!uibu!46!pg!57!mfbtu!efwfmpqfe!dpvousjft-!ps!npsf!uibo!uisff! rvbsufs!bsf!XUP!nfncfst/!Tjodf!3122-!tjy!mfbtu!efwfmpqfe!dpvousjft! ibwf!tvddfttgvmmz!dpnqmfufe!uif!bddfttjpo!qspdfttboe!kpjofe!XUP/! Currently, eight least developed countries are at different stages of the accession process.

Target

- Fotvsf!bddfttjpo!up!XUP!pg!bmm!mfbtu!efwfmpqfe!dpvousjft!dpnnjuufe! to do so by the end of the current decade.

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5 Aid f Tade f di g lea de el ed c ie ha g , 13 e ce a all i ce 2006, eachi g $13.5 billi i 2018. See Hele Ca ell, 6 akea a f WTO' Aid-f -Tade ck-aki g e f lea de el ed c ie , Tade f De el e Ne, (20 A il 2021).

especially implementation of category C provisions based on the ufdiojdbm!bttjtubodf!sfrvjsfn fou!bt!opujÁfe!cz!mfbtu!efwfmpqfe!dpvotz! nfncfst/! Xf!bmtp!dpnnju!up! xpsljoh!uphfuifs! xjuijo! XUP-!jodmvejoh! through the ongoing quadrennial reviews of the Agreement, to support jnqmfnfoubujpo!uispvhi!dppsejobujpo-!uif!tibsjoh!pg! fyqfsjfodft!boe! transparency.

E-commerce

186. Xf!opuf!uibu!uif!DPWJE.2:!qboefnjd! ibt! ijhimjhiufe!uif!jnqpsubodf! of digital technologies as tools for continuing economic activity during the crisis. E-commerce can take the form of business-to-business or business-to-consumer transactions, combined with secure online mobile qmbugpsnt!boe!Áoufdi!tpmvujpot!gvoebnfoubmz-!boe!dbo!qspgpvoemz!sfevdf! the matching costs by which buyers and suppliers can meet, connect boe!dsfbuf!qspÁut! xjuijo!uif!dpvotz!boe!bdsptt!cpsefst!boe!gbdjmjubuf! access to last-mile producers and markets. This can speed up economic adjustments to shocks such as COVID-19 and many other profound economic, environmental and geopolitical shocks that a country may face

We commit to taking the following actions:

191. X f! dp n n ju! up! qsp n puj oh! s f hjpob m! f dpop n jd! jou f hsbujpo! boe! f o i bodjoh! regional connectivity to increase regional trade, including integration of least developed countries into regional value chains and services trade. X f! vsh f! u i f! jou f sobujpob m! dp n n voj uz-! jod mvejoh! jou f sobujpob m! Åobodjb m! institutions and multilateral and regional development banks, to increase

following the pandemic risks adversely affecting the implementation of the Paris Agreement, the 2030 Agenda and the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, as well as the ability of countries, especially least developed countries, to adequately respond to the adverse impacts of climate change and environmental degradation.

200. X f! bsf! e f fqmz! dpodfso fe! u i bu! u i f! mj n juf! Átdbm! tqbdf! boe! s f tjmj fodf! capacity in least developed countries pose serious constraints on their ability to address the COVID-19 pandemic and foster sustainable recovery. The investment in climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction in least developed countries has fallen considerably short of meeting o f f e t/! X f!bsf!bmtp!dpod fso f e!u i bu!dmj n buf!d i boh f!j n qbdut!bsf!c fdp n joh! more acute. Food insecurity and malnutrition, water stress, quality and scarcity, land degradation, biodiversity loss, melting of glaciers, ocean bdjejÅdbujpo-! dpbtubm! fsptjpo-! t fb! mfwfm! sjt f-! eb n bh f! up! jogsbtusvduvs f! and assets, pressures on pastures, displacement of populations, threats to cultural heritage, disruption of indigenous and traditional lifestyles, and threats to livelihoods are severely disrupting economic and social development. Changes in the access to and ava9hch29 BDC Br, loss, melting of acce

levels to address antimicrobial resistance, using an integrated and systems-based One Health approach, including through health system strengthening, capacity-building, including for research and regulatory capacity, and technical support, and to ensure equitable access to

services and in the adoption of legislation, policies and standards that regulate and incentivize investors and companies to adopt a risk-informed approach and that enable monetary and regulatory authorities to incorporate the impact of disaster and climate risks into regulatory and policy frameworks, as recommended in the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction.

231. X f! dp n nju! up! qspwjejoh! tjhojÁdbou! tvqqpsu! up! fyjtujoh! dmjnbuf! boe! ejtbtufs!sjtl!Åobodf!boe!jotvsbodf!boe!dbubtuspqif.usjhh] ò ± ë – ˜

Target

- Jodsfbtf!uby!sfwfovf!bt!b!qspqpsujpo!pg!HEQ!up!bu!mfbtu!26!qfs!dfou!jo!bmm! least developed countries to enable them to become self-sustainable.
- Enhance international cooperation for the recovery of stolen assets and their return to their countries of origin, in accordance with the

the consideration of viable options to voluntarily channel through multilateral development banks.

258. Xf!dbmm!vqpo!pÆdjbm!dsfejupst!up!nblf!mpoh.ufsn!tvtubjobcmf!Åobodjoh! available to least developed countries through grants and concessional gvoejoh!boe!up!pggfs!npsf!Åyfe.joufsftu!mfoejoh!bu!mpx!joufsftu!sbuft-!

environments, and risk insurance and guarantees such as through the Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency. In this regard, we request the Tfdsfubsz.Hfofsbm!up!fyqmpsf!uif!gfbtjcjmjuz!pg!ftubcmjtijoh!bo!joufsobujpobm! investment support centre for least developed countries in the form of a one-stop shop to mobilize support for implementation of the investment promotion regime for least developed countries and graduated countries, and to submit the study and recommendations to the General Assembly for its consideration at its seventy-eighth session.

262. Xf!xjmm!jodfoujwj{f!beejujpobm!Åobodjoh!boe!jowftunfou-!jodmvejoh! hsbou-!hvbsbouffs!boe!cmfoefe!Åobodf-!jo!rvbmjuz-!sfmjbcmf-!tvtubjobcmf! and resilient infrastructure, and facilitate efforts to channel long-term tvtubjobcmf!jowftunfou!up!mfbtu!efwfmpqfe!dpvousjft/!Xf!dpnnju!up! ifmqjoh!mfbtu!efwfmpqfe!dpvousjft!up!cfofÅu!gspn!tvtubjobcmf!Åobodjoh! sources and strengthen their regulatory and policy environments, and to tvqqpsujoh!fyjtujoh!jojujbujwft!up!efwfmpq!qjqfmjoft!pg!jowftubcmf!qspkfdut! and use risk-sharing mechanisms to incentivize private investment and mobilize international capital, where applicable.

Debt sustainability and debt cancellation initiative through improved and transparent debt architecture

263. Xf!opuf!xjui!dpodfso!uibu!uif!tupdl!pg!efcu!boe!efcu!tfswjdf!qbznfou! pcmjhbujpot!pg!mfbtu!efwfmpqfe!dpvousjft!jodsfbtfe!tjhojÅdboumz!pwfs! the past decade. Total debt service increased from an average of 5 per dfou!pg!fyqpsut!pg!hppet!boe!tfswjdft!jo!3122!up!24!qfs!dfou!jo!312:/! Bt!pg!Gfcsvbsz!3132-!5!mfbtu!efwfmpqfe!dpvousjft!xfsf!dmbtjÅfe!bt!jo! debt distress, while the number of least developed countries at high risk of debt distress increased to 16. Over the past decade, the composition of debt of least developed countries changed considerably towards less dpodfttjpobm!Åobodf/!Xf!xfmdpnf!uif!nfbtvsft!bepqufe!jo!3131!cz! the Group of 20 and the Paris Club, namely, the Debt Service Suspension Initiative, to facilitate higher COVID-19 pandemic-related spending and the Common Framework for Debt Treatments beyond the Debt Service Suspension Initiative to facilitate timely and orderly debt treatment on a case-by-case basis with broad participation of all creditors, on comparable terms, including the private sector, in line with the comparability of treatment principle.

Target

- Address the debt distress of least developed countries by 2025 and provide coordinated and appropriate debt solutions in a timely manner

We commit to taking the following actions:

277. X f! f n q i b t j { f! u i b u! b! t v d d f t t g v m! u s b o t j u j p o! p v u! p g! u i f! m f b t u! e f w f m p q f e! country category needs to be based on a national smooth transition t u s b u f h z -! g p s n v m b u f e! c z! f b d i ! h s b e v b u j o h! d p v o u s z /! X f! v s h f! e f w f m p q n f o u! and trading partners and the United Nations system to continue their support for the implementation of smooth transition strategies so as to avoid any abrupt reductions in either ODA, special and differential u s f b u n f o u t -! B j e ! g p s ! U s b e f ! p s ! p u i f s ! u f d i o j d b m ! b o e ! Á o b o d j b m ! b t t j t u b o d f /! U i j t ! includes the need for improved planning and coordination of transition Á o b o d f ! c z ! P E B ! q s p w j e f s t ! e v s j o h ! c p u i ! u i f ! q s f q b s b u p s z ! q f s j p e ! b o e ! u i f ! q p t u . graduation phase.

278. X f! s f j u f s b u f! p v s! d p o w j d u j p o! u i b u! o p! d p v o u s z! h s b e v b u j o h! g s p n ! u i f! m f b t u! developed country category should have its development progress e j t s v q u f e! p s ! s f w f s t f e /! X f! x f m d p n f ! u i b u ! u i f! V o j u f e! O b u j p o t ! h s b e v b u j p o ! process helps to ensure that no graduating country has its special and e j g g f s f o u j b m ! u s f b u n f o u ! n f b t v s f t ! b o e ! f y f n q u j p o t ! s f e v d f e ! b c s v q u m z /! X f ! j o w j u f ! e f w f m p q n f o u ! b o e ! u s b e j o h ! q b s u o f s t ! u p ! d p o t j e f s ! f y u f o e j o h ! u p ! u i f ! graduated country trade preferences previously made available as a result of least developed country status or reducing them in a phased manner j o ! p s e f s ! u p ! b w p j e ! u i f j s ! b c s v q u ! s f e v d u j p o /! X f ! o p u f ! u i b u ! u i f ! H s p v q ! p g ! M f b t u ! E f w f m p q f e ! D p v o u s j f t ! q v u ! g p s x b s e ! w b s j p v t ! q s p q p t b m t ! b u ! X U P -! q f s u b j o j o h ! to, among other things, trade-related challenges and those related to the smooth transition of the countries graduating from the least developed d p v o u s z ! d b u f h p s z -! b o e ! t f f l ! u p ! g v s u i f s ! f y b n j o f ! u i f t f ! j t t v f t /! X f ! d b m m ! v q p o ! the development partners to continue to provide, as appropriate, special d m j n b u f ! d i b o h f . s f m b u f e ! Á o b o d f ! b o e ! u f d i o p m p h j d b m ! t v q q p s u ! u p ! h s b e v b u f e ! countries to suppo /Pi5900490o-9.9.5 490.3275 254.9855 Tm[30470053005900t45

Istanbul Programme of Action and the Sustainable Development Goals. The average statistical capacity indicator score increased from 56.4 in 2011 to 58.0 in 2019 but remains below the world average of 64. The COVID-19 pandemic has illustrated vividly how crucial reliable data are for policymaking. Inclusive data are required to understand the differential impacts of the pandemic and address its economic and social effects, especially for people in vulnerable situations.

Target

- TjhojÅdbouz!jodsfbtf!uif!bwbjmbcjmjuz!pg!ijhi.rvbmjuz-!ujnfmz-!sfmjbcmf!boe! disaggregated data.

We commit to taking the following actions:

287. Xf!dpnnju!up!gvsuifs!tusfohuifojoh!usbejujpobm!ebub!tpvsdft-!tvdi!bt! surveys and administrative records, complemented by new sources, and continuing to strengthen our efforts to collect, analyse and disseminate high-quality, accessible, timely and reliable data for improved monitoring and policymaking to implement the 2030 Agenda and the Doha Programme of Action.

288. Xf!dpnnju!up!qspwjejoh!Åobodjbm!tvqqpsu-!frvjqnfou!boe!jogsbtusvduvsf! and technical assistance to strengthen the capacities and capabilities of obujpobm!tubujtujdbm!pÆdft-!npjups!qpmjdjft!pg!mfbtu!efwfmpqfe!dpvousjft! boe!Ám!ebub!hbqt!xjui!sftqpotjcmf-!pqfo!boe!jodmvtjwf!ebub!uibu!ublf! intPÆk5a70058t0580004>6.7 0.60ien-Uu.1 (v)5.Ins:compgniz0.6205247.1105 Tm[(int)10.73(v)6 (e)6.6 modernizlement csystems e

290. National-level arrangements are particularly important, given that the Doha Programme of Action is owned and led by the least developed countries themselves. At the national level, each least developed country Government should develop an ambitious national implementation strategy regarding the Doha Programme of Action and integrate the provisions of the Programme of Action into its national policies and development and United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework and conduct regular country-led and country-driven reviews, xjui!uif!gvmm!jowpmwfnfou!pg!bmm!lfz!tublfipmefst/!Fyjtujoh!dpvousz.mfwfm! review mechanisms and report dissemination, including those for the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals and the implementation of poverty reduction strategy papers, nationally determined contributions, United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Frameworks and uif!fyjtujoh!dpotvmubujwf!nfdibojtnt-!tipvme!cf!cspbefofe!up!dpwfs! uif!sfwjfx!pg!uif!Epib!Qsphsbnnf!pg!Bdujpo!boe!fyufoefe!up!bmm!nfbtu! developed countries. National parliaments and other institutions can also support these processes.

291. Xf!dbmm!vqpo!uif!foujujft!pg!uif!Vojufe!Obujpot!efwfmpqnfou!tztufn!up! actively support the implementation of the Doha Programme of Action at the national, subregional, regional and global levels, in close cooperation boe!qbsuofstijq!xjui!uif!Xpsme!Cbol!Hspvq!boe!uif!joufsobujpobm! Åobodjbm!boe!efwfmpqnfou!jotujuvujpot-!boe!up!joufhsbuf!uif!Qsphsbnnf! of Action into their strategic plans and annual work programmes and sfqpsujoh!bu!bmm!mfwfmt/!Xf!bmtp!dbmm!vqpo!uif!foujujft!pg!uif!Vojufe!Obujpot! development system to support the resident coordinators in the least developed countries and to assist them in the mainstreaming of the Doha Programme of Action into development planning at the country level in a coordinated and cohesive manner.

292. Xf!jowjuf!sftjefou!dppsejobupst!boe!Vojufe!Obujpot!dpvousz!ufbnt-!bt! xfmm!bt!dpvousz.mfwfm!sfqsftfoubujwft!pg!uif!Xpsme!Cbol!Hspvq-!JNG!boe! other multilateral institutions, to continue to collaborate with and provide support to national follow-up and monitoring.

293. In line with the principles of development cooperation effectiveness, development partners should support agreed objectives and policies designed by least developed countries on the basis of the Doha Programme pg!Bdujpo!uibu!bsf!joufhsbufe!joup!fyjtujoh!obujpobm!efwfmpqnfou!boe! cooperation frameworks. They should monitor the delivery of their commitments and consider appropriate measures to overcome shortfalls or shortcomings, if any.

294. At the regional level, the relevant United Nations regional commissions and agencies should undertake biennial reviews of the implementation

308. The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development should continue to address the challenges faced by least developed countries through the conduct of intergovernmental consensus-building, especially through the Trade and Development Board, and to contribute to the implementation of the Doha Programme of Action, including through its technical assistance to least developed countries. The institutional capacity of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development in the research and analysis of least developed country issues should be maintained to this end.

309. The General Assembly is invited to consider conducting a comprehensive high-level midterm review of the implementation of the Doha Programme of Action in 2026. The Assembly, towards the end of uif!efdbef-!jt!bmtp!jowjuf!up!dpotjefs! ipnejoh-!jo!3142-!b! tjyui!Vojuf! Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries in order to make a comprehensive appraisal of the implementation of Programme of Action and to decide on subsequent action.

"A STRENGTHENED AND INCLUSIVE GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP THAT EFFECTIVELY ADDRESSES THE SPECIAL NEEDS OF THE LEAST DEVELOPED COUNTRIES WILL CONTRIBUTE TO THE CAUSES OF PEOPLE, PLANET, PEACE, PROSPERITY, PARTNERSHIP AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT FOR ALL."

– THE DOHA PROGRAMME OF ACTION

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LDC5
5TH UNITED NATIONS
CONFERENCE ON